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Irish Riot Leaders Have Been Shot

Dublin, May 5.—(By London, May 6.)—It was officialy announced today that Major John McBride, the eighth leader of the Sinn Fein rebellion to suffer death by sentence of court martial, has been shot.

The sentences of Thomas Hunter and William Cosgrove, who were sentenced to death with Major McBride, were commuted to life imprisonment.

Joseph Plunkett, one of the leaders in the rebellion, was married an hour before he was put to death by Major Giffard, sister of Mrs. Thomas MacDonagh, widow of one of the first rebels who was put to death after court martial.

James M. Sullivan, former American minister to the Dominican republic, who has been imprisoned in Dublin Castle for several days on the charge of having been implicated in the Irish rebellion, probably will be released today, it is said by officials.

Immediately after the outbreak of the Irish revolution, German soldiers in trenches opposite the Irish division, fighting on the western front, put up signs inviting Irishmen to join the Germans, according to news received by John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, from his brother, Captain Wm. H. K. Redmond, at the front. One sign read:

"Irishmen in Ireland are in revolution. English guns are firing on your wives and children. Sir Roger Casement persecuted. Throw your arms away. We give you hearty welcome."

Another sign read: "We are Saxons, and if you don't fire we won't." The Irishmen replied by playing an Irish air and "Rule Britannia" on mouth organs.

Dublin, May 7, by London.—Countess Georgina Markievicz, one of the prominent figures in the Irish revolt, was sentenced to death after her trial by court martial, but the sentence has been commuted to penal servitude for life, it was officialy announced this afternoon. The death sentence upon Henry O'Hanrahan was also commuted to a life term.

Death sentences imposed upon Geo. Plunkett and John Plunkett, brothers of Joseph Plunkett, who was executed last week, have been commuted to ten years penal servitude.

The official statement announcing the sentences and commutations says:

"The following further results of trials by the field general court martial are announced: Sentenced to death but commuted to penal servitude for life by the general officer commanding-in-chief—Countess Georgina Markievicz and Henry O'Hanrahan; sentenced to death, but commuted to ten years penal servitude—George Plunkett and John Plunkett."

London, May 7.—According to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Dublin, the death sentence imposed upon Phil Collins, after a trial by the court martial that is passing upon the cases of the Irish rebels, has been commuted to five years imprisonment.

IRISHMEN URGED TO SUPPORT THE REDMOND PARTY

LONDON, May 11.—The Irish parliamentary party has issued a manifesto to the people of Ireland calling upon them to support the constitutional movement as the only one by which their aspirations for self government can possibly be realized.

"Another tragedy," says the manifesto, "has been added to the long tale of the Irish history. The capture of Ireland has been the scene of a mad and un-

successful attempt at revolution. Blood has been shed freely. It is true that Ireland has been bitterly provoked by the growth of a similar revolutionary and illegal movement in another part of Ireland, backed up by an army in revolt. It is true that the grave responsibility for these events in Dublin rests upon the leaders of that movement. These things will have to be discussed at the proper time.

"It is true that Ireland has been shocked and horrified by a series of military executions by the military tribunals in Dublin. These things have been done in the face of incessant and vehement protests of the Irish leaders, and these protests will be pressed continually and strenuously until the unchecked control of the military authorities in Ireland is abolished. But it is also true that, in spite of bitter provocation, the people of Ireland have had no hesitation in condemning the rising in Dublin as a dangerous blow at the heart and hopes of Ireland.

"On the morrow of this tragedy we feel called upon to make a solemn appeal to the people of Ireland to draw the conclusions which these events force upon them. We must leave no misunderstanding in their minds as to our own conviction and our resolution. Ireland, as a whole, has been over to unsuccessful revolution and anarchy, or the constitutional movement is to have the full support of Irish people and go on until it has completed its work."

BRITISH WILL TAKE CARE OF THESE RAIDERS

New York, May 9.—Captain Guy Gaunt, naval attaché of the British embassy at Washington, Monday, investigated the report that two German commerce raiders, accompanied by two submarines, are operating in the trans-Atlantic steamship lanes about 1,800 miles from New York. Captain Gaunt obtained from Captain Bonifacio of the Fabra line, a statement showing the exact latitude and longitude in which the two raiders were sighted. The naval attaché said he intended to wire at once to Halifax so that British cruisers now in American waters could be warned. The Canadian authorities at Ottawa also may be asked to take prompt action to guard transports.

"They will know in Halifax if any of our cruisers are available in the region reported by Captain Bonifacio," said Captain Gaunt. "If those are really German raiders escaped from Kiel, they will have a short lease of life. Undoubtedly there will be great excitement in London when the news reaches there that German raiders are loose again. We will do everything possible to clear the ocean lanes quickly."

HALF A MILLION INDIAN TROOPS

Montreal, May 8.—That half a million Indian troops are now fighting for the Empire in the different campaigns was the statement made by Captain Morley, of the Indian Territorial Force, to a correspondent on Saturday. Captain Morley has been active in military affairs in India since the opening of the war. He was aboard the Lusitania when she was torpedoed. He is in Montreal on a six months leave of absence.

GEN. JULIAN BYNG TAKES COMMAND OF CANADIANS

Ottawa, May 9.—General Julian Byng has taken command of the Canadian army corps in France, it was officialy announced tonight. General Alderson returns to England for duty. Major General David Watson, of Quebec, takes command of the Fourth Canadian division, in training in England.

Hun Losses Total Three Million

LONDON, May 10.—An official British estimate of German casualties in April, issued here today, places the total at 91,182. The number of German casualties since the beginning of the war is given as 2,822,079. These figures were given in the following statement:

"German casualties, exclusive of corrections, were reported during the month of April, 1916, as follows:

"Killed or died of wounds, 17,455.

"Died of sickness, 2,395.

"Prisoners, 1,921.

"Missing, 6,217.

"Severely wounded, 14,557.

"Wounded, 4,001.

"Slightly wounded, 2,979.

"Wounded remaining with units, 5,637.

"Total, 91,182.

"These, added to those reported in previous months, including corrections reported in April, 1916, brings the totals reported in German official lists since the beginning of the war to—

"Killed or died of wounds, 664,552.

"Died of sickness, 41,325.

"Prisoners, 137,798.

"Missing, 197,094.

"Severely wounded, 385,515.

"Wounded, 54,027.

"Slightly wounded, 1,023,212.

"Wounded remaining with units, 117,956.

"Total, 2,822,079.

"These figures include all German nationalities—Prussians, Bavarians, Saxons, and Wurtembergers, but do not include naval or colonial troops."

FEELING AGAINST KAISER SWEEPING GERMAN OPINION

LONDON, May 8.—The Daily Chronicle's Amsterdam correspondent sends in account of a visit to Germany and Belgium just made by a neutral of high connection, who said:

"I was in Germany about three months ago when hope was high; Verdun had not brought its disillusionment. But now— I never could believe an entire national spirit could change so completely. There has been a veritable revolution in feeling and opinion. What astonished me more than anything else was the outbreak of feeling against the Kaiser. I could never have believed such a change possible in the German people. And not only the people. The same spirit of revolt shows itself among the others. The Kaiser, of course, has his bands of supporters, both in the army and among the people, and in this fact I sometimes thought I saw signs of civil strife, which is more and more threatening to rend Germany in twain. Germany, on the other hand, I completely mistake the signs, it will be only pro-Kaiser and anti-Kaiser, and one side or the other will be driven out of sight.

"At present, owing to the unwillingness of the great majority to show their feelings openly, it appears the pro-Kaiser party is the stronger, but once there is an open breach I believe the others will prove an immeasurably more numerous and influential. If the universal and deep desire of the entire people has any power to make itself felt in the councils of Germany, then peace ought not to be far away."

"As for the condition of Belgium, what strikes one there is the dreadful scarcity of food. For three months the people of Brussels have scarcely seen a potato. I often wonder what was happening to the stores which the United States is send-

ing for the Belgians. I did hear a story which gave me some idea of what is going on. It is the custom for the burgomasters of the smaller Belgian towns to send in a statement of the urgent requirements to headquarters at Brussels. When the supplies arrived in these small places there was of course a tremendous demand from the population, but I was assured that before the distribution to the public took place the officers of the German forces there had had their pick. When they had finished there often was not much left for the famished people."

BRITISH WOMEN WORKING HARD

LONDON, May 7.—Addressing his constituents yesterday afternoon, Mr. Lloyd George defended his demands for compulsion, the necessity for which he said arose last September.

Compulsion, the munitions minister said, simply meant that the country was organizing itself in an orderly, consistent, and resolute manner for war, which could not be run as a Sunday School treat. He declared that he never said that Great Britain could raise as many men in proportion to population as France. This, he said, was impossible, as Great Britain supplied France and her other allies with steel, coal, material and munitions, and maintained the greatest navy in the world. There, however, was still a considerable margin of men available for war, and if the need arose for increasing the army, women, more and more, were coming to the rescue in the munition works. There were nearly 300,000 women, Mr. Lloyd George said, engaged on tasks that before the war one would never have dreamed of. Women were capable of discharging. As the result of this, the country had increased enormously not merely the output, but its capacity to furnish munitions of war.

KNOW TOO MUCH TO BE FOOLED

Paris, May 9.—D'strous as he might to interview as mediator in the war, President Wilson knows that the present situation prevents all negotiations for peace, says the Journal des Debats. "The pretended advances of Von Bethmann-Hollweg are a gross snare for the government, and the United States people; it is too well informed to be misled by German humbug. All peace talk is as a lullaby to lull us between the United States and the United States, and the United States, in particular."

NO MORE APPETIZERS FOR FRENCH BOOZERS

Paris, May 8.—Two great anti-liquor meetings were held Sunday, one in the Sorbonne and the other at Rouen. Professor Paul Painleve, minister of public instruction, was the principal speaker at the Sorbonne meeting. He said that the fight against liquor must be continued with the greatest energy. Both meetings adopted resolutions to pass measures to suppress the liquor traffic, notably by the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of so-called "appetizers" having alcohol as a base, and also preventing private distilleries from marketing their output.

ISSUES NEW ORDERS

LONDON, May 9.—The German government has already issued new orders to the commanders of German submarines in accordance with the concession set forth in the reply to the American note, according to the Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent.

WHITE STAR LINER IS TORPEDOED BY THE GERMANS

LONDON, May 8.—The 13,000-ton White Star liner Cymric, which for some time has been engaged in freight service, has been torpedoed by a German submarine, according to advices received here, and sunk.

The Cymric left New York on April 29 with an enormous cargo of war munitions. As she usually makes the voyage from New York to Liverpool in ten days she was therefore within a day or two of her destination. It is considered probable, in the absence of definite details, that the disaster to the Cymric occurred off the west coast of Ireland.

RED DEER HALF BREED TOWN FOR TWO YEARS

Red Deer, May 10.—W. J. Thompson, a local half-breed, who last week came up before Inspector Lindsay of the Mounted Police here on three charges of theft of two horses and a saddle from Indians at Lacombe, and was committed for trial, decided to enter a plea of guilty and applied for a speedy trial. He came up before Judge Macphail here today and was given two years on each of the three stealing charges and one year for taking the saddle. The sentences are to run concurrently. He was taken to Edmonton penitentiary tonight.

CASUALTY FIGURES NOT TO BE PUBLISHED

New York, May 9.—A London cable to the Sun says: Premier Asquith stated yesterday, in the House of Commons, that the government had abandoned, for military reasons, the practice of publishing the figures of the British casualties.

MUST REPORT IN ENGLAND FOR MILITARY DUTY

LONDON, May 10.—All married Englishmen, eligible for military service, who are living abroad but who ordinarily are residents of Great Britain, must return to England forthwith and report for military duty.

This announcement was made in the House of Commons yesterday by Sir George Cave, the solicitor-general.

"WHEN WE WERE TWENTY ONE"

Daniel Frohman presents the popular, youthful star, William Elliott, in the celebrated dramatic success, "When We Were 21," in motion pictures (5 reels).

Mr. Elliott portrays the character of the "Imp," as young Richard Audaine, the central character of the play, is known.

Take a look over this cast that supports this bright young star, and then remember that this is a Famous Players' production and the house will again be crowded to its capacity.

Germany's Harvest Will be Failure

LONDON, May 12.—The Daily Telegram's Rotterdam correspondent says, according to reliable information he has received, Germany's next harvest is bound to be a failure.

"It is this hopeless prospect for the future," he says, "that has impelled the German government to a desperate peace venture through the medium of negotiations with the United States."

"The failure of the harvest is due entirely to the blockade. German crops will be poor because German ground is impoverished, and the ground is impoverished because the British navy has cut off from Germany all its overseas supplies, first of all fertilizers, secondly all artificial fertilizers. In all parts of the empire farmers have reported that their land will not this year bear its full yield.

"With this fact now before it, the government knows that even if staved off in the meantime, famine next winter is inevitable."

DO NOT HOPE TO STARVE ENGLAND

LONDON, May 11.—Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, in the course of a recent speech, said: "A great mistake has been committed in overestimating the value of the submarine campaign against England. Our naval experts no longer believe in the probability of reducing England to starvation and running submarines, even if the war lasts another two years. It is true that these instruments can inflict a frightful amount of damage, but this damage would be insufficient to outweigh the danger to ourselves of America's hostility.

"It is folly to underestimate the consequences of a conflict with America, nor should we risk only America's enmity. Our information leads us to believe that the British might follow America's lead."

"The imperial government has weighed every factor, and is convinced of the necessity of avoiding a breach with America."

"These are the hard facts of the present situation. We have worded a reply such as may reserve future liberty of action. If the situation changes, we may cancel our concessions to America and resume unrestricted submarine operations, but for the present we must overcome our feeling and pursue the policy most conducive to final victory over all our enemies."

REDMOND CALLS FOR A MEETING OF IRISH PARTY

New York, May 8.—A special cablegram to the World, from London, says:

"Mr. Redmond has called what is described in his circular as a 'most important' meeting of the Irish party for Tuesday in the house of commons."

"There is a rumor in political circles tonight for which, however, no confirmation is obtainable, that the object of the meeting is to consider an arrangement for the settlement of the Irish question."

"According to the rumor the basis of the proposed scheme is that all the Irish volunteers, including Carson's, be immediately disbanded, that compulsory service be extended to Ireland, and that home rule be put into operation forthwith."

"Members of the rank and file of the Irish party seem to know the object of the proposed arrangement."

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F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

WHAT CANADA'S POLITICAL COLONELS COST

A return brought down in the House of Commons at Ottawa the other day shows just what Canada is paying out to political colonels, three-fifths of whom, according to the record, stay at home and never get nearer the firing line than the cable despatches in their local newspapers. These political colonels—we call them all colonels for convenience sake, but they include all ranks right down to lieutenant—draw two pay envelopes, one as soldiers of the King, the other as members of Parliament, or member of the Legislative Assembly, as the case may be.

There are on this list of doubly blessed, twenty-three members of parliament and thirty-one members of the various provincial legislatures and their services as performers in khaki cost the country just \$285.00 a day. The aggregate amount they drag down in a year is \$104,000 or \$208,000 in two years if the war lasts that long. Some of these parliamentary heroes who believe in playing both ends for the middle have been drawing khaki pay from the time the war started and will doubtless go on drawing it right up to the finish if not interrupted by any special outburst of public opinion.

For sixty per cent of them drawing their pay is the most dangerous work they do. They have no intention of going to the front. Real soldiers bleed for their country but these fellows bleed it. Safety first and business as usual—these are their mottoes. It is possible for a passive resister of this kind, if he holds the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to draw down in a year \$2,650 which is a neat bit of money these hard times. This form of graft may look small beside shell and fuso contracts running into millions but it is contemptible enough to deserve some attention. No doubt the taxpayers will remember this petty larceny as well as the bigger scandals at the next general election and make the punishment fit the crime.

Analysis of the return shows that the beneficiaries of the double pay system include senators, C. P. R. directors, big manufacturers, real estate magnates, town-site millionaires, newspaper proprietors, doctors, lawyers, merchants, chiefs—rich men most of them, but all big game men and poor men when it comes to dipping into the trough.

The rake-off runs anywhere from \$12 a day down to \$3.75, according to rank, but the favorite figure seems to be \$7.25 which is the daily scrow of a lieutenant-colonel supposed to be on active service. In three cases out of five, as we said before, service is interpreted in the poetic sense; they also serve who stand and wait for the pay car to come around.

As a matter of fact three out of five is oversteating the proportion as far as Parliament Hill is concerned. It's the provinces that bring up the average. The statistics go to prove that members of the legislature are twenty-nine per cent more eager to get to the front than members of parliament. Of the twenty-three officer M. P.'s, of whom twenty-one are Conservatives, only six are or have been to the front, of whom two are Liberals. The figures really stand, three Conservatives, two Liberals on the fighting line, because one of the Conservative colonels went to the front but not as a combatant. Counting him in, however, the tally shows that out of twenty-one Conservative officer M. P.'s four sought the battlefields of Europe that is to say twenty per cent while out of two Liberal officer M. P.'s, two made for the hot corner, or one hundred per cent. This

is not an invidious statement. It is a fact. When the loyalty cry is being pulled at the next general election it will be advisable to remember that the Liberal M. P.'s were given a chance to don khaki and fight for king and country were one hundred per cent in earnest.

Of course nobody objects to the brave M. P.'s and M. P.'s who took their commissions seriously and made for the fighting line drawing double pay. The laborer is worthy of his hire and if he takes double risks he is worthy of double hire. In fact he ought to get all the easy money. But the transaction doesn't work out that way. There are all together sixty-seven officer M. P.'s and M. P.'s of whom twenty-two are or have been to the front, while forty-five stick around at home. The twenty-two who are braving shot and shell and poison gas at the front absorb \$41,705 among them while the forty-five stay-at-homes grab off the big chunk amounting to \$62,295 annually. Thus in two years time a sum aggregating \$125,000 will have gone to this Home Guard of parliamentary colonels who do all their fighting from club chairs, where they discuss the war with the rest of the half-secs over warriors.

Of the forty-five officer legislators who stay at home only five have the courage to turn down the double pay. Two members of the house of commons, one member of the Saskatchewan legislature, one member of the Prince Edward legislature, are too proud to take any money they don't fight for but the other forty continue to accept the cash indolently. It irks them but they do it. So far the Patriotic Fund has not complained that they try to get rid of it in that direction.

Printers have been notified by the wholesalers of further big advances in all grades of paper used in the printing trade. In some instances the advance amounts to fifty per cent over quotations of six weeks ago, which were at that time enormously increased over last previous quotation. In fact paper has been increasing in price by leaps and bounds for months past, and evidently will continue to increase in price so long as the war lasts.

PESSIMISM SHOULD HAVE NO PLACE IN CANADA

Every optimist in Canada ought to take a pessimist in charge. The cheerful man should gently lead the principle of calamity to some quiet corner, and there impart to him as kindly as only the true optimist can, the knowledge that this country will still be distinctly visible on any good map of the world which a peace is concluded in Berlin. The pessimist is not a thinker, and his imagination flourishes only in grooves of gloom. It is necessary that he be trained to walk upright in the sunshine among the people who are adapting themselves to new conditions before he can be expected to shake off his adopted convictions and take his proper place in the daily toil of the nation. The national machinery in this country did not stop when the first German goose stepped across the borders of Belgium. Canadians did not take to their cellars nor cease to eat as usual. Neither did the products of the fertile fields of Canada disappear from the bins and the elevators or the live stock perish on the hillsides. Few manufacturing plants of consequence had to close because of the impossibility of hostilities and those that did will be started again before long. Admittedly, the war has disturbed business, but not beyond the possibility of rapid and efficient adjustment, and those adjustments have in large measure been already achieved. As the first shock is always the hardest to bear, it is reasonably safe to assume that the problems of the future will be as capably handled and that day by day the nation will progress to a position of steadiness and contentment. There were not lacking pessimistic pedants to preach that

dark days were ahead when Canada's volunteers began to gather for service overseas. Yet, because of that mobilization, factories throughout the country were soon running with full staffs and in many cases, running overtime, to furnish the equipment required. Boots, socks, underclothing, uniforms, rations, rides and ammunition had to be acquired. As the government had announced that a second contingent will follow the first and that men will be constantly in training, here, while the war lasts, it is likely that these self-same factories will continue to operate, as a result of the war, while the conflict lasts. In addition, quite out of a clear sky, came orders for saddles and harness from the government of Great Britain, France and Russia, in large quantities, because the manufacturing plants of those countries could not produce the supplies needed quickly enough. The harness business is always rather dull in the fall and the demands of the armies of the allies were gratefully received. Canada is being called upon to furnish horses at good prices, and beef at good prices, and in bulk considerably greater than is customary in times of peace, so Canada's portion of the war surely has not been an unmitigated evil.

The markets of a few manufacturing were upset by the old world fighting, but they will find that their products may be diverted to other markets. As a matter of fact producers so placed are not numerous in Canada. The majority of our manufacturing plants are devoted to the production of goods essential to the daily routine of the people and the demand in the home market is sufficient to enable them to maintain operations.

The last Dominion census, that of 1911, is authority for the statement that there were in Canada, 1910, some 19,000 old manufacturing plants. Of those, 6,985, or more than a third of the manufacturing plants of the Dominion should be able to carry on their operations as usual. The employees on the pay rolls of these factories in 1910 numbered 52,730. The wages paid totalled \$14,492,568, and cost of material stood at \$175,453,469, the whole constituting a considerable item, the spending of which is calculated to stimulate activity in other lines of industry.

In timber and wood products the census gives the number of plants at 4,399, employees 110,049, the wages paid \$39,379,739, and the cost of materials \$94,052,429. Speculative building has largely ceased, but Canadian woods may be made an essential feature of specifications for buildings going up for the governments and for municipalities throughout the Dominion. There will possibly be a decrease of output in furniture. The lumber mills ordinarily enjoying an export business ought to be able to continue operations much as usual, though they will not have access to Germany and Austria, and there is ample opportunity for many of the other lumbermen to seek outside trade as well.

The textile industry appears to be in an excellent position. The number of plants in 1910 is given as 1,444, the 72,672 employees were paid \$26,703,826 in wages, and the cost of materials was \$72,128,436. With the cutting off of supplies from Germany and Austria our Canadian plants should be called upon to furnish a wide range of goods than ever before for the domestic market, and what with the making of necessary clothing these factories are busy. It rests with the manufacturers themselves whether they are to hold the new domestic market when the war is over and trade routes are open all the world over.

In paper and printing the statistics show 773 plants. Employees numbering 22,894 received in wages \$10,866,721 and the cost of materials was \$16,956,697. As the newspapers, to give the news of the war are going to issue more often than in times of peace, it stands to reason that men will continue to be employed cutting the spruce in the woods, floating it down the rivers or loading it upon trains for delivery to the mills, and that the pulp and paper plants will keep on with the business of turning out paper at least in quantities as plentiful as in peaceful days. For card

board and papers other than that used by newspapers there is a demand. At present there may be a slight falling off in the demand for printed matter demanded by the manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers, so that the job printing plants and the advertising columns are not called upon as frequently. But that condition is passing.

Chemistry has been described as the intelligence department of industry. The making of chemicals and allied products in Canada in 1910 required 178 plants and 5,274 employees, the wages paid amounted to \$2,393,971 and the materials involved cost \$14,059,022. There have been no reasons cited so far why Canadians could not take up this industry more systematically and become independent of outside supplies. We have arsenic, antimony, cobalt, platinum, nickel, copper, silver, gold, phosphates, asbestos, coal, iron, tungsten among other things listed as natural resources. Yet the bulk of our refining is carried on outside the country. The chemical industry in Canada now has a splendid chance to make history.

The Canadian iron and steel industry is only in its infancy. Perhaps it is just as well that such is the case because otherwise the army of unemployed would certainly have recruited from the big plants. Federal statisticians numbered the iron and steel shops in 1910 at 824, employees 48,568, wages paid \$25,792,398, and cost of materials \$52,452,103. The industry is most prosperous when countries are doing a great deal of new construction, when the skeletons of big office buildings are etched against the sky, and confidence is rampant in individuals. But a pleasing feature is that orders for this class of work are placed usually a long way ahead. Then, too, the federal government proposes to go on with a vast amount of construction work and provincial governments and municipalities, as far as they are able, will proceed with similar enterprises.

The leather goods trade has already been touched upon. It is bigger probably, than most Canadians imagine, the Ottawa officials giving the number of plants in 1910 as 339, the number of employees 22,742, the wages paid \$9,644,403, and the cost of materials \$34,394,183.

The clay, glass, and stone products are produced in 771 plants by 17,699 employees, the payroll amounting to \$7,746,342. It is in much the same position as the iron and steel industry, being concerned mostly with building. But this should provide an excellent opportunity for makers of brick, stone and cement to stock up in order that they may be in a better position to make prompt deliveries when the demand starts in earnest again.

These are our chief industries. They total to 16,373, or within 2,846 of all the factories enumerated by the census man in 1911. The employees number 362,618. They are concerned with the making of essential products. The people need the goods they manufacture. Today, even after all the prophecies and calculations unemployment has not increased to anything like the proportions expected when the war began. It is unlikely that it will, and there will be the added solace that this year because extraordinary conditions prevail, legislative aids will be provided which were never available before.

As for the manufacturers, they are following the advice of Sir Geo. Foster, and are studying the position from every standpoint. Up to the commencement of hostilities we had been importing from other countries more than \$600,000,000 worth of goods a year, goods coming in large measure from the United Kingdom, United States, and from Germany. Great Britain herself had been accepting from Germany and Austro-Hungary imports to the value of \$350,000,000 a year. The German and Austrian trade to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, and other British dominions was quite considerable. Without going any further there is nearly a billion dollars in trade open for competition. Some of it ought to be secured by Canadian manufacturers. Great Britain is sympathetic; so is Australia, so is New Zealand. If our people are in earnest now is the time for manufacturing ability and capital to get together and work the problem out.



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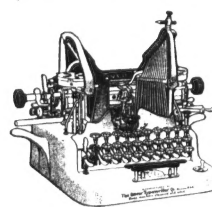
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F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

LONDON PAPERS

AND GERMANY'S DESIRE FOR PEACE

London, May 8, (2.20 a.m.)—The London morning newspapers today lay great emphasis on Germany's alleged desire for peace.

"If President Wilson accepts the German note as a basis for further discussion," says the Chronicle, "his motive might be sought, not in the felix which Germany offers, but in the wider suggestion which was expressed by only a hint in the document, verbal communication with the American ambassador in Germany is now at the top of her military achievements. If she can make peace now it would be on terms more favorable than later. If she can strongly enlist American public opinion that is a great step toward the goal."

"In such a situation what the allies' cause needs is a plain declaration by the allied statesmen why no peace negotiations are admissible at the present stage. Public opinion in the allied and neutral countries needs to be clearly reminded of the essential issues underlying the present struggle."

INTERESTING MEETINGS IN RED DEER LAST WEEK

The ranks of the clergy in the Archdiocese of Red Deer have been somewhat depleted by the war. Nevertheless the meetings held last week were well attended, and of more than ordinary interest. In addition to the usual papers on religious subjects, such matters as U. F. A. Sunday, and substitutes for the far were discussed. The Temperance Committee of the Diocese, of which the incumbent of St. Cypryan's is a member, met simultaneously.

The Temperance Committees of other Dioceses in the West, and the Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform League, have been consulted in regard to the application of the new Legislation, etc. The Committee felt that the bars themselves might become useful institutions if turned into refreshment rooms. Where this is not done the Committee felt that private individuals, or the church's themselves, should seek to establish some such places in regard to the enforcement of the Act. The meeting felt that it was mainly a matter for good loyal citizenship. Although urging that all should be prepared to co-operate in the matter, the Committee apparently deprecated anything that would savor of dictatorial work on the part of the churches.

A special address was given by an officer of the U. F. A. especially emphasizing the observance of the 21st as U. F. A. Sunday. The close proximity of the day to Rogation Sunday was commended upon. The U. F. A. Sunday is the newest institution of a comparatively new society, while Rogation Sunday, upon which special prayers are offered for God's blessing upon the seed sown, is one of the oldest institutions of the Christian Church.

All present—including the Bishop of the Diocese—thought well of the suggestion, and expressed themselves as willing to co-operate with the U. F. A. in the matter.

UNITED STATES TO AWAIT RESULTS OF GERMAN PROMISES

Washington, May 7.—President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing conferred late last night in the white house on the situation confronting the United States as a result of the latest German note regarding the conduct of submarine warfare.

There were strong intimations in official quarters tonight that the administration might send to Germany a brief communication, noting the new instructions to submarine commanders quoted in the German note, and informing the imperial government that so long as these instructions were effective diplomatic relations between the two nations could continue.

It is stated that should another ship carrying United States citizens be sunk by a German submarine in violation of the principles of international law,

diplomatic relations would be severed just as soon as the facts were established, and without further exchange of communications.

HOSPITAL DONATIONS

The following ladies are contributing in aid of the Hospital:

Mrs. McWilliams	\$1.00
Mrs. A. Gilmour	1.00
Mrs. J. Flack	1.00
Mrs. S. W. Pasley	50c
Mrs. G. Hutton	50c
Mrs. Calder	50c
Mrs. Burris	50c
Mrs. McBride	50c
Mrs. D. Gilmour	50c
Mrs. F. E. McLeod	50c
Mrs. H. A. Day	50c
Mrs. J. O. Coverdale	50c
Mrs. J. Gourlay	50c
Nurse Hamilton	50c
Mrs. A. M. McDonald	50c
Mrs. Honory	50c
Mrs. H. Metcalfe	50c
Miss Gibson	50c
Mrs. Dr. Harrington	50c
Mrs. S. Watt	50c
Mrs. W. Sager	50c
Miss Inskip	50c
Mrs. Boyd	50c
Mrs. Rev. Scragge	50c
Mrs. P. Winter	50c
Mrs. Dr. Sharpe	50c
Mrs. Halpin	50c
Mrs. Dr. Collier	50c
Mrs. A. M. Campbell	50c
Mrs. Shilleto	50c
Mrs. C. R. Decker	50c
Mrs. B. C. Macleod	50c
Mrs. W. F. Graham	50c
Mrs. Dr. Hynes	50c
Mrs. J. McKenty	50c
Mrs. G. Vickers	50c
Mrs. W. F. Puffer	50c
Mrs. J. Fraser	50c
Mrs. N. Carruthers	50c
Mrs. H. L. Brown	50c
Mrs. D. Lohman	50c
Mrs. D. Garland	50c
Mrs. R. L. Scott	50c
Mrs. H. Trimble	50c
Mrs. P. Talbot	50c
Mrs. D. C. Goulay	50c
Mrs. A. S. Stewart	50c
Mrs. J. G. Nickerson	50c
Mrs. C. Gibson	50c
Mrs. J. Irquhart	50c
Mrs. W. F. Reeves	50c
Mrs. McCannachie	50c
Mrs. J. Graydon	50c
Mrs. J. W. Lundy	50c
Mrs. J. Graham	50c
Mrs. A. Henderson	50c
Mrs. (Rev.) Patstone	50c
Mrs. G. H. Newman	50c
Mrs. C. Stack	50c
Mrs. A. Lundie	50c
Mrs. Misner	50c
Mrs. A. Henderson	50c
Mrs. F. McFetridge	50c
Mrs. L. W. Puffer	50c
Mrs. J. A. Hill	50c
Mrs. H. Slater	50c
Mrs. H. W. Allan	50c
Mrs. J. T. Clark	50c
Nurse French	50c
Mrs. Annot	50c
Mrs. E. J. Tett	50c
Mrs. P. McDonald	50c
Mrs. W. H. Urquhart	50c
Mrs. McDowell	50c
Mrs. F. McLeary	50c
Mrs. D. E. Duncan	50c
Mrs. W. I. Roberts	50c
Mrs. A. Leslie	50c
Mrs. R. McCormick	50c
Mrs. D. Henderson	50c
Mrs. M. D. Peeves	1 pair towels
Mrs. McWilliams	1 pair towels

BENTLEY NEWS

Monday, May 8th, 1916

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Considerable sickness prevailing in the district, seemingly a form of grippe.

Hugh McCrostie went to Red Deer on Friday night to spend Sunday with Dr. McCrostie, his brother, at that place, returning Sunday evening.

A picked team from around Bentley played a team from the "Young Men's Class" on the local diamond on Saturday evening, the former winning by a good margin.

The Department of Public Works road crew, under W. H. Hunt, has spent the past week grading up the Lake to Lacombe road, and have made a great improvement in same. They are now at work along the 5th meridian, east of Bentley.

Several of the Lacombe business men have visited this place the past week to view our "Town in Ashes."

The village is re-building as fast as possible, and work on most of the business places has already commenced.

P. E. Thorp has secured the two lots next to the corner, opposite the Alexandra Hotel, and has started the erection of a good-sized garage, nearly double the size of the one burned.

B. E. Williams has purchased the Alberta Feed Barn, and will likely move it across onto his lots this week.

The new post-office building will be completed this week.

Damron's Meat Market, being rebuilt by J. H. Damron, is being held up at the present owing to the fire, but the cement work will likely be started this week and the building rushed.

The adjustment made by the Lily Adams estate, in 1915, on the 1st, seemed very fair to most of the assured, and prompt settlements are expected.

Mr. Meredith, of Wittenberg; R. Woolgar, O. E. Putnam, and D. B. Palmer, of Bentley, are among the men employed in the building of a bigger and better Bentley.

CORRESPONDENCE

BLACKFALDS NEWS

The Blackfalds Frontiersmen have drill once a week. Friday and place see Commander Lawton.

Farming in this vicinity seems to be progressing favorably. A number have finished seeding oats. The spring wheat appears to have made a fine start.

Several Blackfalds farmers have enough good wheat plants ready to load a car as soon as some good progressive buyer comes along with the price.

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Mr. Fred Milliken returned on Saturday to take charge of the Blackfalds Presbyterian Mission for the summer. Mr. Milliken spent last summer with us and won respect from all who met him.

As usual, Blackfalds citizens

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Production and Thrift

CANADA'S CALL FOR SERVICE AT HOME

Produce More and Save More

The Empire needs food. If you are not in the fighting line you may be in the producing line. Labour is limited—all the more reason to do more than ever before. Grow food for the men who are fighting for you. The Allies need all the food that you can produce. Every little helps. You are responsible for your own work. If you cannot produce as much as you would like, produce all you can. Work with the right spirit. Put fighting energy into your effort and produce now when it counts. The more you produce the more you can save. Producing and saving are war-service.

Make Your Labour Efficient

In war-time do not waste time and energy on unimportant and unprofitable work. Economize labour. Put off unproductive work till after the war, and if possible, help in producing something needed now. Let us not waste labour. Canada needs it all. If possible help to feed the Allies. Make your backyard a productive garden. Cultivate it with a will. Make your labour count for as much as possible.

Do Not Waste Materials

There should be no waste in war-time. Canada could pay the annual interest on her war expenditure out of what we waste on our farms, in our factories, in production. The way for a nation to save is for every individual to save. France is strong to-day because of thrift in time of peace. The men and women of Great Britain are not only "doing" but are learning to "do without."

Spend Your Money Wisely

Practice economy in the home by eliminating luxuries. Wasting our dollars here weakens our strength at the front. Your savings will help Canada to finance the war. Save your money for the next Dominion War issue. There can be no better investment.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

NOW PLAYING GAME OF WORRYING THE TURK

The Caucasus theatre, while it has seen some of the hardest fighting of the war, has remained one of the least understood. Geographically it has seemed remote from all the other scenes of major operations—more in

Simultaneously with the beginning of the drive on the Araks the Russians in the Caucasus, and especially the southern shores of Lake Van, increased their activity in Persia. Persians, who had been hitherto in the spirit of cooperation that characterized this widespread movement in Turkey, it will be noted that the revolutionaries in Persia, against the Porte came just at the time when the Anglo-Persian pressure at the Caucasus was at its height, and from having an opportunity for rest and recuperation after the struggle forced almost over night to prepare to meet a strong and determined foe. In the end, however, the Persians won a front, including three active divisions of 100,000 men, two hundred miles to the Russian border. The Persians of Russia, who were the

The beer industry in the United States is still suffering from the effects of the prohibition laws. During the past six years, Preliminary statistics show that the consumption of very little beer was sold. While the average consumption of alcohol was at that time about 100 gallons per head annually, the consumption of beer was only about 10 gallons per head annually. The consumption of beer has been increasing steadily since the prohibition laws were repealed. In 1933, the consumption of beer was about 100 gallons per head annually, and in 1934 it was about 110 gallons per head annually. The consumption of beer is now about 120 gallons per head annually, and is expected to continue to increase in the future.

Enormous Total of War Expenditures Beer is not a "liquid food," or a

drank of coffee. It exceeds anything dreamed of when the work of making a drink of coffee is undertaken in this country. The letter adds that output of ammunition, which at the end of 1942 was valued at \$30,000,000 per month, is increasing as a result of greater demands being made upon our industry. The letter also contains a statement (that at the request of the government the banks are prepared to advance a total of \$100 million from fifty to seventy-five millions) that will be of interest to those who are in the habit of looking for a loan that will be made. The figure is hoped to be \$100,000,000. It is hoped that this will be a loan that will be made.

Engine Room Men of a Battleship

There and the tanker's is almost quite—the hardest part of the whole grim drama of a naval battle, for they are absolutely cut off from the rest of the world. Only if it is by the quivering of the ship as the great turrets over their heads fire, or as the enemy's shells thud against the armor, or when some stray shot finds its way into the oil well and the bunkers to the boilers.

Such an event breeds a whole set

hold in one frenzied orgy of death—
death by exploding shell and scatter-
ing fragments of steel; death by aw-
ful wounds from flying burning coals,
or death by scalding, blinding, blinding
steam as the water tubes burst all
around them.—Tit-Bits.

Woman Runs a Big Farm Successfully

It's the woman behind the plow this time, though one might not so easily believe it, contemplating the slim little person with the dainty hands, at least not until one had met the level, steady gaze and the calm, direct, bespoken energy of purpose, intelligence, and enterprise become possible. Her name is Miss Ruth Hillman, and she's this week a guest at the Royal Alexandra Hotel, where she runs a business concerning some forty thousand bushels of No. 1 hard wheat; not to mention a trifle like 18,000 bushels of soft wheat, which she has grown this season on the 100-acre farm near Jaw. She had 1,900 acres under crop of various kinds. In addition, she is a seed wheat specialist of growing reputa-

This year she tried out Durum wheat, the first time it had been tried in Canada. It had yielded from 60-

the Health and Morals
Dr. Kress, third vice-president of

The beer consumption has increased by leaps and bounds. The brewers now turn out over sixty-five million barrels annually. The annual consumption of alcohol per person in the form of beer is over one and one-half gallons. This means that now there is more alcohol consumed per person in the form of beer than was consumed in the form of whiskey, brandy, beer and all other alcoholic beverages combined.

This increase in the use of beer has not resulted in a decrease of the alcohol traffic. We are now consuming one and one-half gallons of alcohol per capita three times a year, instead of one and one-third and that in spite of the efforts to stop the whole alcohol traffic. It is evident then that beer

Lumber-Piling Apparatus is Also a Fire Tower

the machine will handle boards of any width not greater than 18 inches nor thicker than 4 inches and in length from 2 to 24 feet. It may be moved from one job to another readily, and will undisturb a stack just as rapidly as it builds it. In addition, the machine is designed so that the operator furnishes an effective fire-fighting equipment, as shown by a picture on the cover of the March Popular Mechanics Magazine. The front end of a large pipe extending to the top of the stacker a monitor nozzle is mounted. This nozzle can be swung to point in any direction in a yard, a fire hose may be connected at the lower end of the pipe and the nozzle directed at the fire-fighting tower, from which a blaze may be combated. Since the monitor nozzle can be turned in any direction, it can be pointed from one point to another in a valuable protection for a yard.

Rowing is the luxury of a bath more highly appreciated than in a farm home, to which one comes over.

There is no more difficulty in providing for this luxury in a country home than there is in the city.

A windmill, a gasoline engine or electric power will put the water supply under pressure, to be drawn at will from taps inside the house.

Hard and soft water under pressure in the home means, too, a saving of steps and time in the house and avoids the exposure involved where water cannot be obtained without going out of doors.

Hunt for Pirate's Treasure

Ill-gotten Loot Believed to be Planted
Off Coast of Labrador

North Atlantic near the Canadian coast. Captain William Mobley, wealthy "sea lion" hunter by trade, was reporting an expedition associated with him as Captain Verrill, and an aged navigator and two wealthy businessmen brought to the notice of some American naval scientists. The archeological value of the relics of San Nicholas Island, and of the relics of the proposed treasure, were the first hints of the treasure. The treasure was the exact location of the island. Then he is silent.

He says the gold and jewels—his treasure—were in a private chest, of course—a life-size chest, of course, and he says he was from a small island somewhere off the coast of Labrador. He falls in the water.

Haphazard Recruiting

Through the Present Method
The following memorial to the Do

The Hamilton Recruiting League humbly begs the government of Canada to appoint a commission for the purpose of:

upward, specifying those married and unmarried.

(c) Classifying the industries with a view to the restriction or the ultimate elimination of such as are non-essential to the welfare of the country or are not economic factors.

EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD DOING THEIR PART

The Home Town

The Home Town the Best Investment
a Farming Community Can

the "central counties raid," as it is known, on Feb. 1, though they reached

Can you imagine a more appreciated courtesy? This man, the owner of the homelike place in the little town, was

Merchants like this man make the home town the most valuable asset in the community. A good home town en-

home town is the best investment a farming community can have and it

only requires the good will and co-operation of the business men and the farmers to make it pay big dividends, socially and financially, to every family in the community, both town and country.

A Good Roughage That Has Been
Tried Successfully in Western

germinating and growing nicely. I planted early in the spring, even earlier than corn.

North corn seed has been advised that northern grown seed is better adapted to corn belt sections than southern grown seed. I have tried both, and the difference I could see, was in the price. The southern seed was 50 cents per pound for the northern, 60 cents per pound for the southern grown.

It is also found that Sweden corn is better adapted to the northern

Sudan grass is like alfalfa in one respect: it grows from seedlings. The shoots from its stock as soon as the seed commences to ripen. The new crop comes up through the old one half foot below where the first crop is cut off. We thus see that Sudan grass has the same habit of growth as alfalfa, and will not only because it matures first and can be harvested in a shorter period than alfalfa, but also because the second crop of grass and reduce

England.

"It is felt universally in Great Britain that our empire is fighting the fight of democracy against autocracy, and that we are fighting the fight of democracy with philosophy and a grim determination to fight to the death."—*The Nation*, London, June 10, 1906.

feeling came to my direct notice. At a board meeting in Manchester, the following day, I was asked to go to the room to receive a telegram. It was from London and told of the death of Mr. Chamberlain, who had been ill and on his return to the room ap-

glazed for delaying the business of the moment by saying that he had been notified of his son's death at the front. He then went on with the business as usual as though nothing had happened, although I could see the lines tighten about his square mouth. That is the spirit of the English."

Barley or Oats First
"I know that a number of farmers

Other grasses when establishing a wood pasture are much more susceptible to mold than cow hays, but they are able to pull enough of stem to turn water in shock to the stock. This has enabled me to cure it several days in the shock, before stacking, which is much more desirable than stacking from the windrow.

No other roughage can compare in bulk and feeding quality with Sudan grass. Every hog, cow and horse on

"Didn't affect our way of life." It merely gave the company a good excuse for

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Items of Interest Locally

Mrs. Durno, of Calgary, is visiting relatives here.

The 82nd and 89th soldiers are now on their last leave.

A. Creightons have moved into the D. M. Cannon residence on Barnett avenue.

The thrilling war drama, "The White Feather," coming to the Comet Theatre, Lacombe, soon.

Now that the "May snow storm" has done its worst (that is to say we hope it has done its worst) better weather may be expected soon.

The Canadian Patriotic Fund wishes to acknowledge, with thanks, the subscription of \$146 received from the Blackfalds School District.

Everything the best at the Pioneer Meat Market. L. W. Puffer is now in charge, and will see that only the best meats, etc., are sold. Call phone 15 for prompt service.

L. Peterka is offering men's and boys' boots, shoes, gloves, etc., at very low prices for the next month. Sale commences April 29. Don't fail to take advantage of this big money-saving opportunity.

Word from the boys of the Lacombe Platoon of the 151st, transferred to Wetaskiwin last week is to the effect that they are well pleased with their new quarters in that city.

Mrs. Shute was a Calgary visitor this week.

"On the Night Stage" will be at the Rex Theatre a week from next Thursday, May 25th. It's a Reliance Masterpicture.

The marriage of Mr. James McWilliams, of the Pioneer Meat Market, and Miss Mary Nielson, took place in Edmonton on Wednesday.

Will the ladies who knit for the St. John's Ambulance kindly meet at the home of Mrs. E. R. Kent, Lacombe, on Tuesday evening, the 16th, from eight to ten o'clock.

The semi-monthly meeting of the Women's Institute will be held at the home of Mrs. E. R. Kent, Lacombe, on Tuesday afternoon, May 16th. Everybody welcome.

The St. John's Ambulance Association wish to thank all the ladies who helped with the tea, sale of baking and work, given for Field Comforts. The sum realized was \$45.00.

The Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian Church will hold a sale of baking and sewing on the last Saturday in May. Many useful articles will be on the tables. Further announcement later.

"A Thousand Miles Up the Nile" will be shown by lantern and slides, with explanation by Rev. E. T. Stragg, next Monday evening at the Methodist Church under the auspices of the Epworth League. There will be a collection for missionary work.

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STANLEY PUFFER IS WOUNDED

W. F. Puffer has received a dispatch from Ottawa stating that Stanley had been wounded by a rifle ball in the shoulder on May 3 and is now in one of the Canadian hospitals in France. As the news despatches have kept us informed, the Canadian forces have been in the very thickest of the fighting around St. Elor, and private letters have made it clear the division with which Stanley was fighting has been in the hottest corner of all. It would almost seem a miracle if any in this division should escape being wounded.

A. A. Gilmour, late of the Lacombe Bakery, has removed his family to Calgary, where they will reside for the present.

Just to make it interesting a free nightly pass to the Rex for two weeks will be given to the person who guesses most nearly correct how "The Diamond from the Sky" will be brought from the bottom of the ocean in next Tuesday's night's instalment. Answers must contain no more than ten words, and must be handed into the box office not later than 9:30 Monday evening.

Mistaking a bottle of carbolic acid for medicine she was tak-

ing, Mrs. Henry Liscom narrowly escaped death on Monday evening. The mistake was instantly discovered and medical aid summoned, and after a hard fight the doctors report that the unfortunate woman is well on the road to recovery. Her mouth and throat were badly burned.

THE WHITE FEATHER

"The White Feather," the play that has aroused the interest of the whole British Empire, is coming to Lacombe, and will be at the Comet on Saturday evening, May 20th.

No play has ever been written which so closely brings to light the workings of diplomatic plotters. The German espionage system is here laid bare. The completeness of their plans and the wide scope of their operations are shown in a way that instils deeper thoughts into all who witness it.

It is the play that took London by storm under the name of "The Man Who Stayed at Home." On its presentation there a sensation was caused throughout the Old Country that eventually led to the exposing of many real German plots against Britain.

The company producing the play, which is a William A. Brady production, is backed by W. B. Sherman. This alone is a guarantee of the class of entertainment we may expect. Every member of the cast is an artist, thoroughly equipped for the playing of the spectacular drama.

James Guy Usher, whose reputation extends all over Canada and the United States is playing the leading role. He is assisted by a company of players with whom he has been associated for a considerable time. They carry with them all equipment necessary for a proper production of the play. Lacombe playgoers can count on a performance such as has never been seen here before.

Coming at the present time, nothing could be more appropriate than this tense drama. The play contains the true British ring, and is bound to quicken the pulse of any with good British blood in their veins. Though characterized as a heavy drama, the situations of intense interest are so interspersed with comedy that the spectator will have no desire to drop interest during any second the play is in progress.

Tickets may be secured from Creighton's Drug Store.